

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.4910, 81.0060,
51.7740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C72258
RGB	199, 34, 88
RGB Percent	78%, 13%, 35%
CMY	0.2192, 0.8669, 0.6546
CMYK	0.00, 0.83, 0.56, 0.22
HSL	340°, 71%, 46%
HSV	340°, 83%, 78%
XYZ	25.9165, 14.0029, 10.5849
YIQ	89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

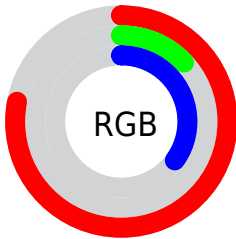
Format	Color
R_{YB}	199, 34, 88
Decimal	13050456
CIE Lab	44.24, 64.58, 11.90
CIE LCh	44, 65.671, 10.436
Yxy	14.0029, 0.5132, 0.2773
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291240536 (0xFFC72258)
YUV	89.4910, -0.7351, 96.0394
Hunter-Lab	37.4204, 58.1393, 9.4233

Details

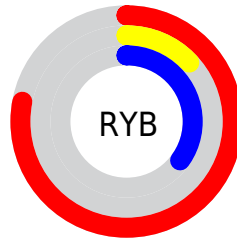
The YIQ color **89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3366**. The color can be described as dark muted red. A complement of this color would be **143.5090, -81.0060, -51.7740**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.5030, 80.7320, 45.7240**, and **46.1640, 68.4450, 42.6290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.2690, 90.6790, 58.1910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.7130, 71.3330, 45.3570**.

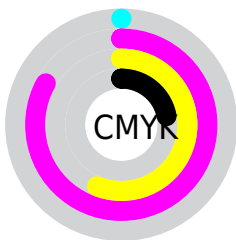
Distribution



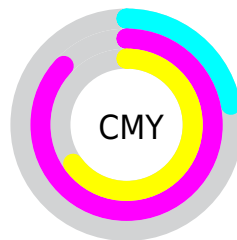
- Red (78%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.4910, 81.0060,
51.7740

■ 89.4910, 81.0060,
51.7740

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.9410, 79.8590,
56.0430

■ 149.5030, 80.7320,
45.7240

■ 46.1640, 68.4450,
42.6290

■ 169.4900, 64.4110,
38.6430

■ 35.0280, 56.6640,
30.3600

■ 189.5910, 47.7690,
31.8730

■ 23.8490, 46.4420,
17.3700

■ 209.8060, 30.8060,
25.4140

■ 15.1780, 29.1580,
11.2220

■ 230.0210, 13.8430,
18.9550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.5430, 3.0250,

5.7530

■ 89.4910, 81.0060,
51.7740

■ 89.4910, 81.0060,
51.7740

■ 76.2690, 90.6790,
58.1910

■ 102.7130, 71.3330,
45.3570

■ 66.9110, 97.7390,
62.4030

■ 116.0490, 61.3390,
39.2510

■ 129.2710, 51.6660,
32.8340

■ 142.6070, 41.6720,
26.7280

■ 155.8290, 31.9990,
20.3110

■ 168.4640, 22.6010,
14.4170

■ 181.8000, 12.6070,
8.3110

■ 195.0220, 2.9340,
1.8940

■ 208.3580, -7.0600,
-4.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



98.7820, 49.6900, 57.6420



89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740



95.4220, 84.3130, 19.3610

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740



83.8950, -6.1800, -53.2200



94.1520, -99.7680, 1.9280

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740



143.5090, -81.0060, -51.7740

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



94.4990, -91.1000, -11.9960



89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740



81.3720, -55.5150, -45.6830

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740



96.2860, 35.8600, -33.1640



89.1580, -74.6830, -28.6910



85.9170, -97.2480, 11.3280

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740



97.1920, 78.1280, -6.2240



89.1580, -74.6830, -28.6910



95.0010, -98.0250, -2.1290

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740



212.5300, 31.4030, 20.0990



85.7000, 12.5950, 74.6350



102.1430, 19.0710, 12.3110



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740



85.8210, 125.0160, 80.1840



99.1840, 90.9150, 20.8590



93.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



54.7790, 80.1350, 51.0390



12.1320, 17.6040, 11.3640

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740



85.8210, 125.0160, 80.1840



133.8160, -90.9150, -20.8590



93.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



54.7790, 80.1350, 51.0390



12.1320, 17.6040, 11.3640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

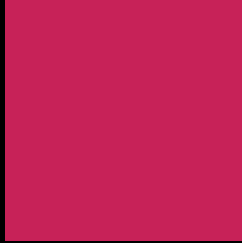
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

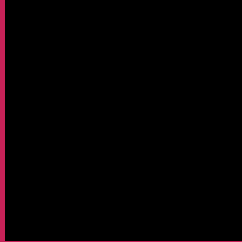
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.4910, 81.0060,

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740

Protanopia

106.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620

Deuteranopia

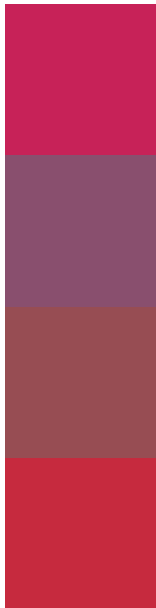
105.4830, 20.4490, -1.6550



Tritanopia

91.2630, 89.6750, 32.3230

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740

Protanomaly

99.8760, 24.6170, 21.9370

Deuteranomaly

99.8100, 42.1780, 17.5540

Tritanomaly

90.9240, 86.5560, 39.2920

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.2200, 29.3400, 18.9400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(199, 34, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 34, 88)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(199, 34, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 34, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(199, 34, 88) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 34, 88) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 34, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 34, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 34, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 34,  
88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.4910, 81.0060, 51.7740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 34, 88) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199, 34,  
88) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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